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is clearly outclassed or where the contestants are otherwise mismatched. Repeated evidence of a matchmaker's bad judgment in this regard shall be considered cause for revoking the matchmaker's license.

(3) License Suspensions And Revocations. The Commission may for good cause immediately suspend or revoke the license of any licensee. Examples of such good cause include the following:

(a) Medical Reasons. Upon medical advice, the Commission may suspend the license of any licensee for such time as the Commission's medical authorities deem to be in the best interest of the licensee and the public.

(b) Any action or activity that unduly endangers the physical safety of a boxer. This shall include, but not be limited to: Foul Blows. For purposes of 523 CMR 3.00, foul blows include: hitting below the navel, the rabbit punch, kidney punch, intentionally butting, shouldering, kicking (except in the case of kickboxing), wrestling or roughing, hitting with the wrist, elbow, the back of the hand, the heel of the glove, or the open glove. A contestant committing any such foul shall be subject to the following penalties, at the discretion of the Commission:

1. for the first offense, suspension of his license for up to three months;
2. for the second offense, suspension of his license for up to six months;
3. for the third offense within a period of one year, his license shall be subject to revocation;
4. for a deliberate foul, so characterized by the referee, suspension of his license for a period of six months to one year;
5. for a boxer claiming to have been fouled, and where the Commission's medical examiner report shows to the contrary, suspension of his license for up to three months for the first offense and up to six months for the second offense.

(c) Any infraction of the Commission's rules, regulations or directives.

(d) Any activity which undermines public support for, or the integrity of, the noble sport of boxing.

(4) Notice and Appeal of License Suspension or Revocation. Whenever the Commission suspends or revokes a license, it shall officially notify the licensee. Upon receipt of such a notice, the licensee shall immediately return his license to the Commission pending the expiration of his suspension, revocation, or license, as the case may be. The suspended licensee shall have a right to request an appeal hearing before the Commission and to proffer medical testimony and other relevant evidence in support of his appeal. The Commission shall consider all evidence it deems relevant and credible from the appeal hearing and decide the appeal. If the Commission overturns the appealed revocation or suspension, it shall reinstate the license to the status it had just prior to the suspension or revocation, provided, however, that such a reinstated license shall not be extended beyond one year from the date it was issued. In all such appeals, the Commission may order any other relief it deems just and appropriate.

3.03: Physical and Medical Examinations and Tests

(1) All fighters licensed in the Commonwealth shall undergo the physical and medical examinations and tests set forth in 523 CMR 3.03(2). In addition, the Commission or a Commission physician shall have the discretion at any time to order a fighter to undergo any physical and medical examination or test that may be advisable to protect the fighter's physical health and safety. During such examinations and tests, fighters and managers must reveal all vital facts relating to the fighter's physical condition to the Commission or Commission physician. Concealing any vital facts shall be cause for suspension and revocation of license.

(2) License Examinations.

(a) As a prerequisite to licensure or renewal of a license, a fighter shall provide documentation demonstrating that they:

1. All Fighters.

- a. have undergone a complete physical examination (including neurological and cardiac testing) within one year of the date of the application;
- b. have undergone an electrocardiogram (EKG) within one year of the date of the application;

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- c. have tested negative for HIV, Hepatitis BsAG, and Hepatitis Cab within six months of the date of the application;
  - d. have undergone a dilated eye examination by an optometrist or ophthalmologist within one year of the date of application. No person who has undergone LASIK surgery will be licensed;
  - e. have undergone a brain CT, brain MRI, or neurological examination performed by a neurologist or neurosurgeon within five years of the date of application;
  - f. have filed a medical release form (HIPPA) with the Commission;
2. Women Fighters.
- a. have undergone a gynecological examination within one year of the date of the application (may be part of the annual physical);
  - b. are not pregnant at least one day prior to the scheduled fight;
- (b) Whenever the Commission feels it is warranted, the Commission may require a fighter to undergo a psychometric study, an electro-encephalographic examination, or any other medical test to determine his medical or physical fitness to fight. The medical experts conducting these studies, examinations, and tests shall submit their findings, together with their written opinion of whether the individual should continue to fight, to the Commission. The examined fighter shall not participate in any exhibition unless and until the Commission has considered these findings, results and opinions, and expressly approved his or her resumption of fighting.
- (c) At the discretion of the Commission, either before or after a match, a fighter may be required to undergo a test for use of illegal drugs or other performance enhancing substances. If a fighter tests positive for any such substance, or fails to cooperate in the testing process, it shall be grounds for immediate suspension or revocation of their boxer's license and may result in forfeiture of a related match.
- (3) Pre-fight Weigh-in and Physical Examination
- (a) The Commission must personally weigh-in the fighters within 36 hours of a contest. The promoter shall schedule the site, date, and time for the weigh-in and physical examinations which shall be subject to the approval of the Commission. At the time of the scheduled match, no fighter's weight shall exceed 1.0625 times their maximum contract weight. The following chart can be used as a guide:

Maximum Contracted Weight (MCW)Maximum Fight Weight (MCW x 1.0625)

105	112
108	115
112	119
115	122
118	125
122	130
126	134
130	138
135	143
140	149
147	156
154	164
160	170
168	179
175	186
190	202
200	213

A fighter whose weight exceeds the maximum amount may, at the discretion of the Commission, be allowed to lose no more than 1% of their weight, or shall otherwise forfeit the fight and be subject to further penalties and sanctions, including, but not limited to, forfeiture of their purse, a fine, suspension, and/or revocation of their license.

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(b) The physician shall examine each contestant thoroughly before the contest, giving particular attention to the heart, lungs, pulse, blood pressure, eyes, and any indication of hernia. A special in-depth examination shall be made of any symptoms of ill health or physical impairment. The physician shall ask each contestant about any previous injuries or physical problems and shall note the information obtained on the record. The physician shall certify whether the contestant's physical condition is sufficient for him to engage in the boxing contest. If the contestant shows any signs of mental, optical, organic, or other deterioration, the physician shall advise the contestant of his findings and report the same to the Commission. Once so advised by the Commission physician, the boxer shall not participate in any exhibition until the Commission approves his resumption of boxing.

(c) If a boxer fails to appear for the required weigh-in and physical examination, the Commission may deem it sufficient cause for suspending the boxer's license. In addition, it is the manager's duty to ensure that the boxers he manages appear on time for the required weigh-in and physical examination. If a manager fails to do so, the Commission may deem it sufficient cause for suspending the manager's license.

(4) Post-fight Examination. After every exhibition, the Commission physician shall also examine the contestants before they leave the site of the contest. If it appears that a contestant is injured, the physician shall attend to the injuries. The physician shall also recommend and arrange for immediate hospitalization whenever he feels it is necessary. The physician shall report all injuries disclosed in his post-fight examination to the Commission in charge of the boxing show.

3.04: Contracts, Compensation, and Related Obligations

(1) Boxers and Managers. All contracts between boxers and managers shall be in writing, in triplicate, on forms provided by the Commission. Such contracts shall not exceed three years in duration and the manager's share of the boxer's earnings shall not exceed  $\frac{1}{3}$  of each of the boxer's purses. A copy of such contracts shall be filed with the Commission within 48 hours of being signed. Associations shall not announce or advertise the names of boxers until a copy of the signed contract has been filed with the Commission for approval. If a boxer attempts to secure more compensation for his services than set forth in such a contract during its duration, that boxer shall be liable for suspension for at least three months.

(2) Associations and Managers. All contracts between associations and boxing managers shall specify the contest date, the contestants' names and weights, and the cash compensation. Contracts shall be made in quadruplet on forms supplied by the Commission. One copy must be filed with the Commission, and one copy must be retained by the association, manager and contestants.

NON-TEXT PAGE